

from the State of Colorado into the State of Nebraska, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Box) " * * * For Female Disorders "; (circular) " * * * Women suffering from Leucorrhoea, * * * Inflammation of the Genital Organs and the various disorders of the Vagina and Uterus, will find in Lee's Hazel Antiseptic Cones an effective remedy. * * * for various distressing derangements of the Uterine Organs, * * * It applies directly to the weak, diseased organs the influence necessary to overcome the fundamental disturbance. Women who suffer from derangements peculiar to their sex cannot afford to neglect them. Lee's Hazel Antiseptic Cones Are * * * decidedly effective. * * * insuring the thorough therapeutic action needed in the treatment of female disorders. They Help The Conditions Caused By Leucorrhoea. Congestion renders the womb heavy thereby stretching the ligaments, the natural support of the womb thus causing displacements of the womb. By relieving congestion this cause of displacement is removed. Congestion is also a cause of painful menstruation. Relief of congestion removes this cause of painful menstruation. * * * For Female Complaints in General. A remedy of great medicinal value which is used by women suffering from derangements peculiar to their sex. The secret of the success of Lee's Hazel Antiseptic Cones lies in the application of the medicine to the affected parts, * * * If the case is extremely severe and of long standing, * * * This remedy * * * has its field in the treatment of the conditions described. Lee's Hazel Antiseptic Cones Are * * * decidedly effective * * *."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of perfumed suppositories composed of boric acid, sodium salicylate, a trace of a zinc salt, and cocoa butter.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the above-quoted statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effect of the said article were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On June 30, 1922, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

10618. Misbranding of Abbott Bros. compound for rheumatism. U. S. * * * v. 32 Bottles and 18 Bottles * * * of Abbott Bros. Compound for Rheumatism. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 16250, 16251. Inv. Nos. 38513, 38510. S. Nos. C-3570, C-3571.)

On May 9, 1922, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 50 bottles of Abbott Bros. compound for rheumatism, at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Abbott Bros. Co., Berwyn, Ill., on or about July 1, 1921, and January 3, 1922, respectively, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Nebraska, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) " * * * For Rheumatism * * * "; (carton) " * * * For Rheumatism * * * Muscular, Articular, Inflammatory, * * * Sciatica, Rheumatic Neuritis, and Stiffness and Soreness of the Joints and Muscles, * * * Lumbago and all Muscular and Nerve Pains of Rheumatic Origin * * * "; (circular) " * * * for Rheumatism * * *."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of 8 per cent of potassium iodid, 1½ per cent of extracts of plant drugs including colchicum, 16.9 per cent of alcohol, and approximately 73 per cent of water, flavored with small amounts of aromatics, including methyl salicylate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effect of the said article were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On June 30, 1922, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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